DOCTORS. Gren & von vol. Romponathists. Orn G Main St.

L. G. ALEXANDER, M. D., over Gray & MILIANERS.

R I MARTIN, opposite Phonix Ho, up sialpa DRUGGISTS.

J. Main SE. Manny Block. No. 1

GIAN A GARNER, Main Street. Hopkins DENTISTS.

Chard Building.

GROCERS PATER & YOUNG, Nashville Street, near

HARRIST & PHAUP, Corner Main and HARDWARE & IMPLEMENTS. J. H. WINFREE & CO., Corner Nashville

FURNITHRE AND COFFIN DEALERS.

A. W. PYLE, up states, Henry Block J 20. O. Till) Attions, E. site Main Stree

LIVERY STABLES

BANNERSTANDER, Bridge St., near France T. L. SMITH, corner of Virginia and Spring

Police Canality South corner Resellvill Compound to unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAMS TRUETABLE COM-SOLIND is prepared at 212 and 125 Western Avenue, grait, Mass. Price &t. Six bettlesfor \$5. Sently until a the form of pills, also in the form of lowenge, or secipt of price, \$5 per box for either. 27s. Pinkless and the compound of the compoun HOPKINSVILLE TRANSFER. JAMES HIGGINS.

MANUFACTORY. P PRIBES & HANT, Secolelor Claiming mill

HOPKINSVILLE PLANING MILLS Rate

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Reference Junes Charte Ly. B. T. Un-of Cherk, Hopkinse He. Ky. Court Jest Monday in February and August Business meeting first. Wednesday night.

KENTUSKI

CITY COURT. e McCarroll, Judget J. W. Downer At John W. Brenthitt, Clerk C. M. Bi

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mayas Council, Chasgs Fairens,—Me-ts Second and Funth Monday, night's in each month at K. of P. Hall A. D. Rodgers, C. C., B. M.

Maronic Longs-Meets 1st Monday evoning in each month, at Masonic

Evendment tonon, No. 38 Knonvs or Pyrunas—Ments at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings in each month. J. S. Chastain, C. C., J. W Cross, K. of R. & S. Endowment rank, 3rd Monlay eve-ning in each month. A. D. Rodgers,

Pres.; L. R. Davis, Sec and Treas. One Fattows-Third story, Hop-kinsville Bank building, mosts every Friday evening. Edcambinent mests

A. O. U. W .- Meets at K. of P. Hall every 21 and 4th Tuesday even-ings, P. M. Owen, M. W.

K of H. Longs-Meets at K. of I Hall Ist and Srd Tuesday nights of Bach month, W. F. Randall, R. R.

K Stone Temptars-Meets 4th Mon-day night in each month, at Masonir Hall.

COOK & RICE,

PREMIUM LAGER BEER

CITY BREWERY.

THE SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

VOLUME IV. HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1882.

> [For The SOUTH KENTUCKIAN] "ASHES OF ROSES."

PARKER'S

BALSAM

COLCERE

PARKERS

Gincer Tonic

The Bast and Surect Cough Core Ever Urad

100 DOLLARO

IRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

No family should be without LYDIA E. FINKHANG LIVER FILLS. They care constipation, billousnas, and torpidity of the liver. Hearts per but. AT Sold by all Droggista. "Ca

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ight in each month.

ing Prayer meeting every

M. E. Sopra-Nashville

Barrier-South Main Street, Rev.

In a Positive Cure

Velvet lipped messengers, roses of spring, What do you bring for me, what do you sing? The joy of our beauty, its brilliance of hue, The wealth of our fragrance, the glitter of dow, The promise of summer, the glory of spring. To glastics the hearts of earth's children we

In the chill waves fingers claused o'er

Strawberries are getting ripe,

and they are fine.

Surrounded by coal mines, bark, woods, railroad ties, saw mills besides

other marketable produce, we expect a good trude this summer.

The firm White & Murphy of this place, have recently embarked in the bark business near Crofton, they have secured the finest holy of bark in the country and are working a good many T. G. Keen, pastor. Services every Sabbath morning and evening. Sun-

Unnistran-Nashville Street, Eld William Powell, pastor. Services every publish morning and evening.

lev. S. R. Brewer pastor. Service very Sablath morning and evening and evening and evening Prayer meeting every Wednesday Street, Rev. Coulter, pestor. Ser-vices every Sabbath morning. Sunices every Sabbath morning. Sun

Sources Parsavrentas—Nash-ville Street. Rov. J. C. Tate, pastor, Services Istand Srd Sabbath morning and evenings. Sunday school every Sunday morning. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

very Sabbath at 101, a. u. and 31 Sunday school every Sunda

norning. CUMBERLAND PRESETTERIAS-Rus ellville Street, Rev. M. O. Smith ng and evening. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

CATROLIC-Nashviile Street, Re-Father Hayes, Priest. Services every Sabbath moraing at 10 o'clock.

Virginis Street, Mrs. S. H. Bur-bridge, P. M. Office hours from 7. A. M. to 6 P. M., and the office is also of the evening mails, at 9 r. m. days open from 1 to 2 r. m.

EXPRESS OFFICE.

Corner Court and Virginia Streets, up stairs, over Post office. Alex. D. dgers, manager.

Bethel Female College HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

ne sub sear pleasure of mother and wife, nee then I have lably 2, oh roses, to rest

MACEDONIA.

Ginseng is coming into market and North Christian is considered sale. Mrs. Sarah E. Guthrie brought the irst spring chickens to this market

our share of the poultry, ginseng and other marketable produce, we expect

at the residence of the bride's father the 23rd ult. Mr. R. F. Hammond to Miss J. B. Armstroug, Rev. Joel Hopson officiating. opsen officiating.
Dawson-Townsend:—At the resince of the bride in Hopkins county,

Mr. Robert Dawson, of Forbes' Mill, to Mrs. Tennessee Townsend, Adams-Lyle:—At the residence of

he bride's father, near Castleberry Church, Mr. Breathitt Adams to Miss Lantrip-Dawson:-At the resi-lence of the bride's brother near Forbes' Mill, on Thursday the 14 inst.

Dawson, Esq. J. K. Fuller, of this place, officiating, Brown-Roberts:—At the residence of the bride's father near Empire on Thursday night the 4th inst. Mr. B. F Brown, of the Era neighbor hood, to Miss R. A. Roberts, Eld. John Davis officiating. May their happiness continue through a long

to the wish of their many friends. Last Saturday night as Mr. E. C. of Hopper was going home from Friendship in Caldwell county, he was assaulted and anmercifully beaten. Mr. Hopper was intoxicated and does not how was the same of the same with the same was intoxicated and does not how was a same was intoxicated and does not how was a same w L. & N. Express Company—R. we are informed that John Change.
W. Norwood Agent. Office old Bank and Henry Haile who were seen in company with Hopper late in the evening are charged with the cowardly act.

ROZART HALL.

dr. Auos Bradley. Rochester, N. says: "As a sure curs for nera debility and general decay of the
ten, I can conscientionally recomment Brown's Iron Bitters as a medicine that will give promot relief. I do this as a duty I owe my fellowmen. If the protection on hempe even if there was no Republican party in existing myself restored to perfect Mr. White-Poes my colleague mean to say that he does not want

CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK. McKENZIE'S WIT.

SPEECH WHICH BROUGHT THE HOUSE DOWN.

I want to ask you another ques-tion on the subject of Iron (and that is where the iron enters into my soul;) on the subject of iron will the consumers or manufacturers be heard or heeded before this august tribunal of nine? On the subject of woolen goods will the ragged and suffering poor that pay the enormous duty on wool and the manufactured product that constitutes their miverable squalid covering have an audience? Or will the rich owners of the miltion spindles and the lardly proprie-tors of the herds upon a thou-and hills to be listened to and obeyed? hilis to be listened to and obeyed? Will car be given to the piants of the lowly, the stricken, the oppressed and an effort made to relieve their grievances? Or will these doctrinatives be wined and dined by the manufacturing and protected interests, and listen to appeals whereby the thumbsolews of taxation and protection can be so applied as to wring an additional penny from the unwilling hand of penny and want? [Appiause.] Will the shivering, ague-strickee people of our malarial bottoms be listened to in their cry for untaxed medicinal herbs, or will the quinine kings of l'hinadelphia and the quinties kings of Phiadelphia and New York be heard in the effort to res'ore a tax on quinine, which it ever enacted, should be styled "An act for the promotion of malarial fever?"

These are questions, as Lord Byron said, at once answerless and yet incessant; they appeal to our sense of justice and to all the fluer, higher and nobler Instincts and im-pulses of our better natures.

Little as you may think it, gentle-men, Republicans are not wholly de praved. [Great Isughter.] I say this in the interest of humanity; I say this for the general credit of our common country. It is an admission not extorted from me, but voluntari-ly made because I realize it, and I ask nem, notwithstanding the great burden of sin and infquity that hangs upon them like a cloud; notwithstanding the great dust and smoke that obscure the few good actions they have done, I ask them in the name of the shivering people of our malarial bottoms, I ask them in the interest of the half-naked and half-starved people of the whole country, if they are willing to perpetrate a system for mere party supremacy that works so great ill and injustice to that class of our people that needs

the idea of applying a principle so protective, contracted and proscriptive is ridiculous and onjust, and will eventually be repudiated by the American people. We can not, as the representatives of 50,060,000 people living under a system of government that guarantees to every manequal rights under the law, afford to foster and protect and further folst upon the people a system that is in contravention of every principle of their laws and of their civilization.

Mr. White—Will my cellengue allow me to ask him if he in common with the rost of our delegation did not receive a letter from our own people asking for protection on

bemp?

Mr. McKenzie—I did not.

Mr. White And does he know that the cattle-men in our State are very anxious about protection on cattle against the system which has been established in England, and which costs him and me, for we are both farmers, \$20 to \$30 a head upon our cattle, and which is a tetal loss?

Mr. McKenzie—No; I did not receive any such letter. And I desire to say that I would not be in favor of this procession on heavy even if there

The Chairman—The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Russell—I move that the gentleman's time be extended.

Mr. Robeson—I hope the gentleman's time will be extended.

Mr. McKenzie—I am very much bliged to the gentleman from New

Jersey.

Mr. Robeson—The gentleman is speaking directly upon the subject, and I wish to hear him.

Mr. McKenzie—Whenever there is the slightest indication that the llouse wants me to stop, I do not propose to go an inch further. [Gries of "Go on!" "Go on."] I want the electrician to light up here, for I have some additional facts, as little as you may think it, that bear on this question. [Laughter.]

national banks. Gentlement, if the beauty have say fish are musuality plentiful in Traiewater and its tribulatures, but perhaps it's because they have never before fished so diligently as they have done this spring. It is said that there estinot be a sprig of gass found growing on the banks of Tradewater from McKnight's mill to the mouth.

Our farmers are builty engaged plowing over and replanting their corn. Those who planted early complainted the would york for this bill because the work days ago at the other end of the planting to do. However, out tear of the would york for this bill because it seeders and Mr. J. D. Collins teachers and Amanus: Hammond Amsirong.

Mannus: Hammond Amsirong.

Parket form McKnight's mild to the corn. The meaning of all this is the minitation by a postponement. It the benefit is to be made more protective and subject or it is the tariff be changed at subject, or if the tariff be the subject or if the subje

Capitoi—I mean Senator Altison—that he would yote for this bill because it seedred non-action for two years. And another member of that body, older in service and not less distinguished, said that it was the duty of the American Congress when that bill came before it to adopt it without change and without question. The meaning of all this is that the existing system, cursed of God and abhorred of man, is to be continued indefinitely by a postponement of the subject, or if changed at all, it is to be made still more protective and oppressive upon the great body of American tax payers and consumers of manufactural articles.

The time has come when the people of American demand relief from this odious, this infamous protective system. We have a country too broad and too grand for such a miserable and restricted policy. It may do in France, it may do in sany country it in Europe whose territory is only equal to one of our great States; but for a country like ours, a country to bounded on the north and the south almost by the poles of the earth; a country reaching through dozens of degrees of longitude, a country ocked and cradled in the roar of two oceans, the idea of applying a principle so pyotoctive, contracted and proscriptive is ridiculous and cujust, and will eventually be repudiated by the

18

ufactures of woolen goods, such as blankets, flannels, cloths, cashimers, etc., articles of absolute necessity in this climate, amounted during the year 1880 to \$266,998,454. The averago rate of duty on such goods is over sixty per cent. Now, it forty per cent. or two thirds of the duty was added to the price of the domes-tic articles, then the people paid as a bounty to the manufacturer of these bounty to the manufacturer of these goods during that year over \$80,000,000; in other words, it this class of woolen goods could have been admitted free of dury, the enstoners of such goods could have procured precisely the same quality and same quantity for more than \$80,000,000 less than they were actually compelled to pay.

come additional facts, as little as you mainly of the shivering people of our mere people of the half-maked and half-of the half-maked half-of the half-of the half-maked half-of the half-of the half-maked half-of t

negro children of Kansas who lett comfortable homes in Kentucky and elsewhere to go after the ignis fatures of personnal liberty, which he a negro's mind means absolute exemption from labor, which they hoped to find in Kansas. Did we not all vois for that measure? And do not gentlemen remember the question which I put to the gentleman from Kansas as a humanitarish; for I know he is not only a man of large shilly but a man that after we recent the filles an advantage over both King James' version and the new translation. Laughter. Mr. Chairman, with all your sense of lairness, which I am quite ready to concede. I appeal to you as the organ of this committee, if a more laughable absurdity, incongruity and injustice in the interest of morals and the reformation of the American people ever was presented than the fact

Is it to go forth to the American people that the poor, builf-clad, half-starved operatives of our manufacturing industries, the poorly-clad and poorly-paid employees of our agricultural industries, are to suffer, with no Congressional enactment to enable them to be clothed without the payment of the duty on wool and its manufactured products? Are we willing to go upon our record as asserting that this is a benign and Godike principle applied to a half-maked negro, but that the old system ought to be kept in force as applied to a miserable white man?

Do we not remember Mr. McKingsen ought of the the way I will say of him large? But the way I will say of him plan of salvation. [Laughter and

NUMBER 20.

But I was going to say, Mr. Chair-man, that I was giad the gentleman alluded to that act of benevolence, kindness and justice. God know-that people have suffered enough, The war swept over them, poverly

forbidden to enter the ports of the country without the payment of a duty, and yet during the last Congress the Committee ou Ways and Means—this committee for which I have such unbounded respect and which is the force of their protests. which in the face of their protestathrough their agent, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, reported, and this House passed a bill to place Bibles printed in the Chinese language upon the free list. [Laughter.]

Now think of this; it will grow on you the more you think about it

you the more you think about it [Renewed laughter.] Thus, while we are enacting a law to prohibit the Chinaman from coming to this country, we are at the same time legisla.

ple ever was presented than the fact that after we prevent the Chinamen through the aid of my friend from California (Mr. Page) and his connumanitarism; for I know he is not only a man of large ability but a man of strong humanitarian impulses; and I sympathized with him in his efforts to clothe those half naked negroes. I said to him: "Sir, why not make this measure applicable to the whole body of the American people?" Is not a white man as good as a negro If he behaves himself. [Langhter: [Langh

work with me in his life flaughter, lest, warf for July, 1873, to December, lest, warf for Mile duty for Hepublicanism as a man ever made on God's earth. [Laughter,] Mr. McKinfer, of Oho, not long since reading the full amount of the duty to the product, yet it has been estimated by the most competent to judge, and has never been displayed, that upon the average he adds to his price at least two-thirds of the duty imposed upon the foreign article, or, in other words, he stops just short of the point which would permit the foreign articles to break the tile lands of that State. And here we Democrats, good people as we have always been, are will matters that appeal at once to our ling to the above alliess. Said for lung to the above alliess.

South Kentuckian

ADVERTISING RATE

the hemp used on his side of the House?

Mr. McKenzle—I stick to what I said. There may be occasionally a Democrat that needs hanging, but it is only the exception, not the general rule. (Continuest langhter.)

Mr. White—I hope my colleague will sot interrupt me until equestion of hemp. If he has no more important questions than that to ask, I hope he will allow me to proceed in my humble way until I get through with this thing.

Mr. White—I beg pardon of my ported into this country during the many during the will shing.

Mr. White—I beg pardon of my ported into this country during the hemporead is to the seed poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the cased poople, and it is no more than the poople and to the American ing for the general wariare, and in Congress as embodying the cardinal editing that the great body of the American people are as much entitied to these fayors as the parties for whom these acts were passed, that would sell for in open market in competition with like products from you shall grant our request. We whom these acts were passed, that would sell for in open market in competition with like products from you shall grant our request. We have been appealed to by the people and to the American in girth the great body of the American people are as much entit.

I do not mean with reference to a tariff for revenue only. I am in layor of that; and in this connection let mo you shall grant our request. We whom these acts were passed, that would sell for in open market in competition with like products from you shall grant our request. We have been appealed to be these cased poople, and it is no more th

Mr. White-It is only the exception that gets it.

Mr. Miscurie-I hope my collegue will not interrupt me to the fourty per cent, more than It is reality to the foreign of the motion of the process of the motion of

House and the other for the relief of the House and the other for the relief of the Good-stricken people of the South. It was not only an act of charity, but it was not only an act of charity, but it was not only an act of charity, but it was not of principle Mr. Robeson—Ay, an act of public duty.

Mr. McKenzle—And of public duty.

Mr. Robeson—Whenever the imperative necessities of our common humanity demand it then constitutions relent, laws are silent and systems fade out of sight; but the gentleman must not disparge the rule by citing its exceptions.

Mr. McKenzle—And, of public duty.

Mr. Robeson—Whenever the imperative necessities of our common humanity demand it then constitutions relent, laws are silent and systems fade out of sight; but the gentleman must not disparge the rule by citing its exceptions.

Mr. McKenzle—Now, there is too much of this thing. [Laughter] You are piting it ou too thick. [Laughter.]

But I was going to say, Mr. Chairman, that I was glad the gentleman falluded to that act of benevolence, kindness and justice. God know that the commission, when created is an extrajudical body, with quasi-terial the commission, when created is an extrajudical body, with quasi-terial the commission, when created its an extrajudical body, with quasi-terial could not be federal Constitution. I have endeavored to show that the responsibility of tariff legislation rests with the people's representatives in Con-

thank you, gentlemen. [Great ap-

Eighty-Five Bollars Lost.

band is up and entirely cared by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Xes, indeed. I do," said Mrs Benjamin to her neighbor," and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor's bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as

ways restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life and removes all irritation and de

A Bit of Society Gosnip.

A Vigorous Growth

Of the hair is often promoted by

The appoinment of Mr. Chandler to the Naval portfolio has developed an interesting phase of Washington so-cial lite which sets gossips agog with speculation. It will be remembered that when J. Wilkes Booth was shot the picture of a beautiful young lady, a reigning society belle, was found on his nerson. The original of the por-trait was recognized in the person of Miss Hale, the daughter of a leading between them to form the basis of a appeared in the public press. Miss Hale afterward became Mrs. Chandler and is now the wife of the Secretary of the Navy. The same whirliging of time which has brought this about has also made the then young son of martyred Lincoln Secretary of War. It now appears that, according to the official etiquette, it is the duty of the Secretary of War to escort the wafe of his next in real to disperse. his next in rank to dinner on state on and casions. He must take the wife of Mr. Chairman, as long as the presin for ent body of Chinamen remain in the onetime sweetheart of the assassin of
United States, I do not want the his distinguished father. Therefore
Mr. tariff interrupted in the matter of the assetty is shocked.—FPhiladelphia